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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/724,330	11/26/2003	Ronald A. Katz	6046-101N8	9987
7590	06/02/2005		EXAMINER	
Telebuyer, LLC Suite 315 9220 Sunset Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90069			WOO, STELLA L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2643	
DATE MAILED: 06/02/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/724,330	KATZ, RONALD A.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Stella L. Woo	2643

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 November 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 17-49 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 49 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 17-48 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election without traverse of claims 17-48 in the reply filed on November 29, 2004 is acknowledged. Claim 49 is withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on November 29, 2004.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 17-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 17 recites "locating select data including dynamic video and text data at the vendor's remote site" (lines 12-13). However, Applicant's specification fails to provide support for this "locating" step. Page 41, paragraph 132 of the specification describes a vendor calling the system to transmit and store a video presentation to a file server with an identifying product code. Paragraph 133 then describes the selection of buyers associated with the same product code in order to notify the select buyers as to the availability of the video presentation. There is

no description of locating select data at the vendor's remote site. Rather, it is the vendor who calls and transmits the video presentation to the file server.

Claim 17 also recites "selectively routing the active buyer to another distinct vendor based on the request data" (lines 15-16). However, there is no description of such selective routing to another vendor after providing video and text previously stored by a first vendor.

Claim 33 similarly recites the above subject matter, not supported by the specification.

Should the new matter be removed from claims 17 and 33, the following rejections would apply.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 17-29, 33-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith (US 5,450,123) in view of Grady et al. (US 5,712,906, hereinafter "Grady").

Smith discloses a method for selectively accomplishing electronic communication between members of plural groups, including at least one potential buyer (caller at video station 1) and at least one vendor (agent at station 2), at remote sites (stations are coupled via PSTN 3), via commercial transaction communication control system (see Figures 1 and 2), comprising the steps of:

accessing said system (system can be accessed via computer 5; Figure 1);

receiving and storing dynamic video data from a vendor (vendor-supplied video images are stored in a video source and database 6, and a selected video image is provided to the caller; col. 2, lines 65-68; col. 5, line 1 - col. 6, line 14);

storing data associated with an active buyer including buyer identification data and commercial transaction data (service parameters stored in processor 9, 11 or 22 include a caller's telephone number (ANI) and account type; col. 4, lines 2-7; col. 5, lines 1-5, 19-22); and

selectively processing the commercial transaction data by first locating select data and then providing the dynamic video and text to said active buyer (based on the caller's account type, an appropriate video message from video source 6 is provided to the caller; col. 5, lines 17-37; a video message can include text, col. 6, lines 45-49).

Smith differs from claims 17 and 33 in that it does not specify text communications between the vendor and buyer. However, Grady, from the same field of endeavor, teaches the desirability of providing text communications (email) between terminals (col. 11, lines 46-47) in addition to video and multimedia communication. It would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to provide for text communications, as taught by Grady, between the caller and agent stations of Smith in order to provide an additional means of communication.

Regarding claims 18-19, 22-24, Smith provides for a camera at each videophone station to provide direct, point-to-point video communication (col. 4, lines 24-28).

Regarding claims 20, 25, in Smith, the video image can include a dynamic graph associated with the vendor's company (col. 6, lines 44-49).

Regarding claims 21, 33-41, Grady teaches the multi-media presentation as including still images and plain text (col. 1, lines 35-38; col. 5, lines 8-9).

Regarding claims 26, 42, Smith provides for real-time audio communication via videophone stations (col. 3, lines 5-19).

Regarding claim 27-29, 43-45, Smith provides for the caller entering a service code or real-time input to select a desired video source signal (col. 4, lines 45-48, 62-66; col. 5, lines 7-22).

6. Claims 30-32 and 46-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith in view of Grady, as applied to claims 27 and 43 above, and further in view of Brown et al. (US 4,972,318, hereinafter “Brown”).

The combination of Smith and Grady differs from claims 30 and 46 in that it does not teach the use of EDI data. However, since Smith relates to a sales and ordering system (Smith, col. 2, lines 58-68), and Brown teaches the well known use of EDI to communicate transactional information (col. 1, lines 33-48), it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to incorporate such use of EDI, as taught by Brown, within the combination of Smith and Grady in order to allow for product ordering using EDI data, as used by vendors and suppliers.

Regarding claims 31-32 and 47-48, Brown teaches the order system being combined with inventory control (Figures 2 and 6(d)) and provides notification to the buyer when the desired product is out-of-stock (col. 9, lines 39-42).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. King, Jr. et al. show an ordering system with a vendor-maintained catalog, email communication and EDI data.

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8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stella L. Woo whose telephone number is (571) 272-7512. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Tuesday, Thursday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on (571) 272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Stella L. Woo
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2643